

# Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

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## THE MESSAGE!

Annual Message of President Cleveland to Congress.

He Reviews at Length the Condition of the Country.

Takes Several Suggestions to the Law Makers Regarding the Finances.

THE DOCUMENT IN DETAIL.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assessment, within the nation's legislative halls, of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the active obligation and inexcusable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor must be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an important duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication containing a brief statement of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

WITH OTHER NATIONS.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrates the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by enterprise and sincerity. During the past year, pursuant to law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exhibition, through the partition of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmlessness of the restriction upon the importance of our food products, which strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our care are ample sufficient to prevent the importation from that country of diseased and unwholesome meat.

PEACE IN BRAZIL.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing an early stage of the insurrection that course would lead to universal watchfulness on the part of this government, a naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution I am satisfied tended to restrain the use to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which, times, seemed imminent. Our arm of neutrality was maintained to the end, the insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders, and such opposition as they countered was for the protection of our commerce, and was clearly justified by public law. A serious tension of relations, arising at the close of the war, between Brazil and Portugal by reason of escape of the insurgent admiral, D. Joao, and his followers, of the friendly fleet of our representatives to those neutrals were exerted for the protection of the rights of either with the result of the entire loss. Although the government of Brazil was fully satisfied that the ministerial arrangements existing between the United States and that country had on the third section of the tariff of 1860 was abrogated on August 1, 1864, the taking effect of the tariff law so far, that a government subsequently met the United States of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the 1st of January, 1865, in the exercise of a right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

CHILEAN CLAIMS.

The commission organized under the convention which had entered into with the government for the settlement of the outstanding claims of Chile against other adjourned at the end of the last stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims that are not barred for the negotiations are in progress for submission to a new tribunal.

CHINESE TREATY.

On the 27th of March last a new treaty in China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13 it received the sanction of the senate. The ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaiting effect to this mutually beneficial arrangement.

CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform neutrality of this country towards all sign states was manifested by the concurrent request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States within her proper limits extend protection to the subjects of the latter during the suspension of the diplomatic relations due to a state of war. A delicate office was accepted and a apprehension which gave rise to the fear that in affording thus kindly unusual protection our agents would exceed the same authority, which the belt officials had exercised, were promptly quieted.

Although the war between China and Japan is still continuing, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the

dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Europe to be first concluded with a western power, I left constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender on good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the mutual difficulties growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy prospect of actual hostilities indicated the kindly purpose of deporting the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anticipated that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized. I do not hesitate to record any intimation that our friendly side for the honorable termination of the Korean would be congenial to both belligerents.

A convention has been concluded to the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Indians in the naturalization of citizens of the United States.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in a herd of American cattle the German prohibition against importation of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the infestation is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-half cent on imports originating from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exacting of such duty is in contravention of article five and nine of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid the accusation of treaty violation, I recommended the repeal of so much of the statute as imposed that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing the discussion of the questions raised by the German protests. The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis will be conducive to both parties in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and induce a reference to arbitration, a report which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

HAWAII SUBJECT.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen, has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition used in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy, cases of fugitives from justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amicable convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people.

THE SALVADOR AFFAIR.

The government of Salvador, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadoran port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely from considerations of humanity they were afforded shelter by our naval commander and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery I directed that such of them that had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon his surrender to the Salvadoran authorities he was demanded.

AN INDEMNITY RENDERED BY MEXICO AS A GRACIOUS ACT FOR THE MURDER IN 1887 OF LEON BALDWIN, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, BY A BAND OF MARAUDERS IN DURANGA, HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND IS BEING PAID IN INSTALLMENTS.

IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

The problem for the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two concerned countries. Rising in the Colorado heights the stream flows intermittently yielding in the winter and dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. Thus scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover the frequent changes in its course, the high level sandbars often cause embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

THE MOSQUITO INDIANS.

Prominent among the questions of territorial jurisdiction—prominent among the questions of what was the Bumfield incident—in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the

strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government which grew to be largely made up of aliens for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an imperialist regime. The United States sent a commission to Nicaragua and some Indians were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which a time-subverted Nicaraguan ruler expelled her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government and upheld by Nicaragua.

A convention has been recently concluded to the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Indians in the naturalization of citizens of the United States.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$52,882,489.29, and its expenditures \$44,245,578.37, leaving a deficit of \$6,636,910.88. There was a decrease of \$15,625,674 in ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and there was collected from customs \$16,818,590.62, and from other sources \$14,765,449.78. The balance in favor of the government of \$2,340,317.90 was derived from the sale of sugar and other sources.

The value of our dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,606, being \$4,657,624 less than during the preceding year, and the importation free of duty amounted to \$37,756,536, being \$4,657,624 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$7,552,411, and from internal revenue \$16,359,373 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$5,250,250.21, on matatu tobacco \$28,617,488.21, and on fermented liquors \$21,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$62,144,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,265.38.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$7,006,961, as against \$106,080,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$32,419,119 as against \$21,174,324 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,552 and the exports were \$15,431,265.

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The total amount paid for the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,104,288.61, being an increase of \$2,726,078.41 over the amount paid during the preceding year.

The amount of bounty on sugar during the fiscal year was \$996,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,133.85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws, thereto excepted of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$424,275,744 and its expenditures \$444,427,744, resulting in a deficit of 20,662,000.

The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,588 as against \$2,106,080,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$32,419,119 as against \$21,174,324 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,552 and the exports were \$15,431,265.

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